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Why N. C. Should Erect and Preserve Memorials

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ADDRESS BY

J. BRYAN GRIMES

BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.
RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 4, 1909.

[*Reprinted from the North Carolina Review, Literary and Historical Section of the News and Observer.*]

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This afternoon marks the tenth annual session of this association. Just a decade ago a company of patriotic North Carolinians gathered together and organized the State Literary and Historical Association. The purposes of the organization are:

"The collection, preservation, production and dissemination of State literature and history; the encouragement of public and school libraries; the establishment of an historical museum; the inculcation of a literary spirit among our people; the correction of printed misrepresentations concerning North Carolina; and the engendering of an intelligent, healthy State pride in the rising generation."

As a result of their efforts:

(a) Twenty-four hundred libraries have been established in rural public schools, containing two hundred thousand well selected books with a reading circle of a million people.

(b) The Hall of History has been established containing the best collection of historical relics to be found in the South. It is annually visited by more than 50,000 sons and daughters of the State to whom the exhibit is a revelation and an inspiration. The display is an object lesson which in a few minutes demonstrates and teaches more of the State's history than can be learned in months of book study. Under the enthusiastic and devoted care of Col. F. A. Olds this museum has grown to be the pride of the State, and now contains over seven thousand articles, many of them of priceless historical value. It is in its infancy and when domiciled in a fire-proof building it will easily multiply itself to seven times seven thousand relics.

(c) This association has caused the establishment of North Carolina Day in the public schools whereby one day in each year is devoted to the celebration of North Carolina history. On that day more than half a million children with their relatives and friends gather together to hear the story of their mother State.

(d) In an effort to preserve the integrity of our history and defend the State from misrepresentation, it settled beyond question our claim of "First at Bethel, Farthest at Gettysburg, Last at Appomattox." These are no longer controverted statements in our history and we have chiseled the facts on imperishable granite and placed upon the gory fields of Bethel, Chickamauga and Appomattox stones marking North Carolina's positions.

(e) This association has inculcated a literary spirit and a desire for historic research among our people, with the result that more literature is now being written in North Carolina than she has ever before produced. Under its influence a gifted Carolinian has offered a jeweled cup to the author of the best work of the preceding year.

(f) A few years ago the student of North Carolina history had to rely upon almost inaccessible manuscripts and the obscure writings of Williamson, Martin, Hawks and a few others. It is true, Murphy, Graham, Jones, Hubbard, Swain, Wiley, Davis and some others at a later period wrote ably and well, but we had nothing from them approaching the dignity of a story of our people.

In the midst of many difficulties Wheeler and Moore with great labor dug out much of the history of North Carolina. Then came Saunders with his monumental work, the Colonial Records, followed by Judge Clark with his State Records, covering the period from 1776 to 1791.

With the two hundred years of our State's life, our history writers could be counted within a score. Now more than a score are at work in a labor of love telling the story of an heroic past and a teeming present and the task has just begun. Within the decade Battle, Ashe, Graham, Clark, Hill, Peele, Weeks, Connor, Hamilton, Nash, Clewell, Pittman, Boyd, Sims. Allen, Hoyt, Waddell, Sikes, Noble, Schenck, Haywood, Bassett, Grady, Dodd and others have written and are now writing with accuracy and ability. Today a scholar desiring to study the history of North Carolina would go to the University of Wisconsin rather than to our own University; to the capital of Wisconsin or Massachusetts, rather than to our own capital for his material. In a few years all this will be changed.

Among other credits due the Literary and Historical Association is the creation of the North Carolina Historical Commission. The act establishing it declares that,

"It shall be the duty of the Commission to have collected from the files of old newspapers, court records, church records, private collections, and elsewhere, historical data pertaining to the history of North Carolina and the territory included therein from the earliest times; to have such material properly edited, published by the State Printer as other State printing, and distributed under the direction of the Commission; to care for proper marking and preservation of battle-fields, houses and other places celebrated in the history of the State; to diffuse knowledge in reference to the history and resources of North Carolina; to encourage the study of North Carolina history in the schools of the State, and to stimulate and encourage historical investigation and research among the people of the State."

This Commission is not only gathering records, manuscripts, historic material and relics, but it is endeavoring to arouse our people to the necessity of preserving our memorials and impress upon them the importance of telling the story of the Old North State in paintings, marble and bronze. It is making an effort to secure the erection of monuments to the great men and great events in our history and as far as possible to locate and mark historic sites in North Carolina. The State Literary and Historical Association from now on should lend itself and bend itself to co-operate with the Historical Commission to that end.

From the earliest civilizations of antiquity, nations have adorned their halls with statues of their rulers and patriots and ornamented their walls with pictorial stories of national traits and heroism. By song and story, pictorial history and allegory they have kept ever present before their peoples the hero traditions of their races. They have garlanded their triumphs and woven the willow and cypress to make more sacred their lost causes. Not only should we cluster in and around our capital such monuments and memorials, but we should mark the historic places within our State and such places within our neighboring States as have been made sacred by the blood of our hero soldiers and have been the scene of their prowess and valor.

To the traveler there must be a feeling of disappointment when he comes to North Carolina. Accustomed as he is in visiting the capitals of the old world to read their history and study the life of the nations in monuments and marble busts, in portraits, great paintings and magnificent buildings, he cannot but feel and be impressed with our want of pride. In the States to the north of us every hamlet and every city has markers, tablets and monuments commemorating every important event in its history; every man who has served his State is remembered with granite, marble or bronze. Their story is told to all the world, their greatness proclaimed to all men and their States enriched by their services and their people are ennobled in the eyes of the world and elevated in their own self esteem.

What avails a great deed after the crisis that called it forth has passed, if it is not recorded? It is lost, its memory is gone, its example is wasted; whereas, if recorded it will live to inspire others to emulate, and its story will enrich the world. We must study the past to guide and inspire the present, avoiding its weaknesses, emulating its successes and profiting by its experiences. Our life and our being are part of it—built on it. If built on honor and virtue, our future is safe; if characterless and weak, the future is less hopeful. "We must know how we became what we are in order to become better than we are."

"The roots of the present lie deep in the past, and nothing in the past is dead to the man who would learn how the present came to be what it is." "Men may rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things." Because we are a Democratic people with Democratic tastes is no reason why we should withhold honor from those who have served us faithfully and well.

A gifted author has written, "A democracy, fellow citizens, cannot afford to be ungrateful. Built as it is upon loyal service and patriotic sacrifice, the day of its forgetting will be the day of its undermining." Justice has not been done our dead, we have not been jealous of their fame and zealous in seeing that they have received their just meed of praise, neither have we been grateful for their services. The people of North Carolina have been doers rather than writers. They have been wanting in State pride and that lack has been largely for want of a State history. They have lacked self assertion and self appreciation because there was no record to which they could appeal. Those who would defend their State were ignorant of the testimony. We have been sensitive because historians neglected or misrepresented us, while it has largely been our own fault, as we have expected others to do for us what we have not done for ourselves. We had to learn that we must keep our own records to receive proper credits. North Carolina has been subjected to ridicule, misrepresentation and malignment from the day of Seth Sothel, Urmstone, Byrd and Chalmers on down to the ninth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica (Vol. 1, pg. 719) where we find, after a discussion of the thinkers in the South, "Nor is it too much to say that mainly by their connection with the North, the Carolinas have been saved from sinking to the level of Mexico or the Antilles."

We are unknown to the outside world because we are almost unknown to ourselves. The early royalist writers draw unkind pictures of us because "the most inconsiderable community of North Carolina has never relinquished the flattering gratification of self rule." Many of our own historians fell into the error of accepting the royalist views and even some of our more recent painters have clouded rather than illumined the canvas in making the picture of the early Carolinians. He was the freest of the free. He demanded the rights under his charter and under the Great Deed of Grant. With him the fundamental ideal was self government and he waged a continual fight against usurped authority, resisting and arresting any invasion of his guaranteed rights. Patriotism was his religion, his hearthstone was his altar and he loved the soil that gave him inspiration, strength and sustenance.

In our capitol today the only monument or bust is to a South Carolinian. Eight empty niches in the rotunda invariably provoke comment from the historians, scholars and sightseers. These blanks misrepresent our State as it leaves the impression that we have had no sons whom we admired and esteemed sufficiently to commemorate in marble or bronze. It is the purpose of the Historical Commission, at an early date, to place in one of these niches a bust of one of the greatest men of the Union—William A. Graham. We hope the people of the State, acting through their legislature, will soon fill them all with busts of other great North Carolinians.

In the Hall of the General Assembly there are three great paintings—only one of them to a North Carolinian—Zebulon B. Vance. In the capitol grounds for generations the only statue was of a Virginian, but in the last decade a heroic statue of the beloved Vance has been erected by the State and the people. There has also been erected a bronze figure to the gallant Worth Eagley.

In the Statuary Hall at Washington, both the niches assigned to North Carolina are still vacant, though the General Assembly of 1907 authorized the placing of a statue to Vance in one of them after 1911.

It would be to the credit of North Carolina to erect memorials to the leading characters in the most remarkable incidents in her history. We should preserve the name and fame of such men as John Culpepper, George Durant and Capt. James Blount, leaders in the Culpepper Revolution against usurped power. They were the first men in America to set up a government independent of royal authority. An effort is now being made by patriotic ladies in Pasquotank County to mark the place where this assembly was held. There should be a memorial to John Porter, the father of democracy in North Carolina, the leader of the people in their fight for chartered rights and against the test oaths of an established church. His lieutenant and successor to leadership, Edward Moseley, should also be remembered. Of him the Hon. George Davis wrote:

"Of all the men who watched and guarded the tottering footsteps of our infant State, there was not one who in intellectual ability, in solid and polite learning, in scholarly cultivation and refinement, in courage and endurance, in high Christian morality, in generous consideration for the welfare of others, in all the true merit, in fine, which makes a man among men could equal Edward Moseley."

Col. Saunders said, "And to him, above all others, should North Carolina erect her first statue, for to him, above all others, is she indebted for stimulating that love of liberty regu-

lated by law, and that hatred of arbitrary government that has ever characterized her people."

The day will come in North Carolina when we shall see statues, monuments and memorials to such men as Col. James Moore, who in time of need brought his South Carolina soldiers to our relief and defeated the Indians at Nohoroco.

To Col. James Innes, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the expedition to the Ohio against the French and Indians, who as Governor of Fort Cumberland received and protected the broken and fugitive forces of Braddock on their flight from that ill-fated field; (Col. Innes left his plantation, Point Pleasant, and other property to establish a "free school for the benefite of the youth of North Carolina.")

To General Hugh Waddell, a hero of the Fort Duquesne expedition, the foremost soldier of the colony and the commander of an expedition against the Indians.

To Samuel Swann, the veteran Speaker of the Assembly; to "The Great Ajax of the Revolution" in North Carolina, the patriotic and lion-hearted John Harvey; to Cornelius Harnett, "The Samuel Adams of North Carolina;" to Gen. John Ashe, "The most chivalrous hero of the Revolution;" to Richard Caswell, one of the greatest of Carolinians; to John Paul Jones, who made the stars and stripes known and feared on every sea; to Joseph Hewes, signer of the Declaration of Independence and organizer of the American Navy; to John Penn, signer of the Declaration of Independence; to Samuel Johnston, Speaker, Governor and United States Senator; to Col. Alexander Lillington, of Moore's Creek fame; to Col. James Moore, soldier of the Revolution; to Thomas Jones, one of the authors of the Constitution; to James Iredell and Alfred Moore, the great jurists; to General William R. Davie, orator, soldier, statesman and father of the University of North Carolina; to Willie Jones, statesman and leader; to Nathaniel Macon, Congressman, United States Senator, "The last of the Romans;" to William Gaston, jurist and statesman; to James C. Dobbin, Speaker of the House of Commons, member of Congress, and Secretary of the Navy; to John Branch, member of Congress, Governor and Secretary of Navy; to George E. Badger, jurist, United States Senator and Secretary of Navy; to Thomas Ruffin, one of the greatest of American jurists; to Archibald D. Murphey, scholar and jurist; to David L. Swain, jurist, Governor and President of the University of North Carolina; to Weldon N. Edwards, statesman and president of the Secession Convention; to William L. Saunders, soldier, editor, historian, statesman; to General M. W. Ransom, soldier, orator and statesman; to General Thomas L. Clingman, soldier and United States Senator; to General D. H. Hill, the hero of a hundred battles; to General W. D. Pender, the superb soldier who, had he commanded at Gettysburg, would have saved the Confederacy, now lying in an unmarked grave at Tarboro; to General J. Johnston Pettigrew, brilliant soldier and commander of the world-famed charge at Gettysburg; to General Junius Daniel, the gallant soldier killed at Spottsylvania; to Branch, Anderson, Ramseur, Gordon and others who made glory for North Carolina, and who sealed their devotion to their State with their lives.

North Carolina has been criticized for a want of spirit in not having delegates attend the *Stamp Act Congress at New York, October 2, 1765. This colony's want of representation was due to Governor Tryon's shrewdness in preventing all meetings of the North Carolina Assembly during the Stamp Act troubles, which made it impossible for the colony to select delegates; but while the Stamp Act Congress was passing resolves, the Cape Fear planters led by the most distinguished soldier of the Province, General Hugh Waddell, and by Colonel John Ashe, Speaker of the As-

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* It is not generally known that Henry M'Culloh was probably the author of the proposal to extend the Stamp duties to the American Colonies.

He proposed stamp duties "as a source of taxation by which the Colonies could be made to contribute a quota to the cost of the late war * * * and to put these concerns upon a proper footing, it will be absolutely necessary to establish proper Funds in America, by a stamp Duty on Vellum and Paper." Grenville adopted this suggestion and reaped all the fame and ill-fame of it.

See "Miscellaneous Representations relative to Our Concerns In America. Submitted to the Earl of Bute by Henry M'Culloh." Published by Wm. A. Shaw, Editor of the "Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers."

George Harding, Dealer in Economics, Historical Works, etc., 64 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Henry M'Culloh was Inspector of quit rents in North and South Carolina (1739). Naval Officer at Cape Breton (1746). Secretary and Clerk of the Crown for North Carolina. He owned over one million acres of land in North Carolina, at the heads of Pee Dee, Cape Fear and Neuse Rivers. He was the father of Henry Eustace M'Culloh and great uncle of James Iredell.

sembly, were defying the British Government. After having made the Stamp Master sign a paper declaring he would never execute the duties devolving upon him by this position, they forced the Captain of the British Sloop of War "Diligence" to surrender to their demands. This was the first armed resistance to British oppression in America and a painting of that scene should be familiar to every child in this country.

As subjects for paintings worthy of world fame that should adorn our Capitol walls may be mentioned:

The landing of the English in America.

The first English settlement and fort in the New World.

Virginia Dare.

The first rite of Christian baptism in America.

George Durant in 1661 buying land from Kilcocanen, King of the Yeopim Indians, twenty years before the William Penn treaty at Uplands in 1682.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, 1775.

Halifax Convention and Resolution of April 12, 1776.

General Jethro Sumner's famous bayonet charge at Eutaw Springs, the most celebrated charge of the Revolutionary War.

Battle of King's Mountain.

General Robert Howe in command of Virginia and North Carolina troops driving Lord Dunmore, the British Governor, to his ships in Norfolk harbor.

Andrew Jackson commanding North Carolinians and Tennesseeans at the battle of New Orleans.

Johnston Blakeley's battles on the high seas.

Secession Convention of 1861 when North Carolina left the Union without a dissenting vote.

Pettigrew's world renowned charge at Gettysburg.

Ramseur's Brigade saving the army at Spottsylvania.

The Fourth North Carolina Regiment at Seven Pines.

The Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment at Gettysburg.

The Fifth North Carolina Regiment at Williamsburg.

Capt. Tuttle's Company at Gettysburg.

The undaunted Hill at South Mountain, where, with 4,000 men, he held at bay for a whole day 30,000 men, the flower of McClellan's army.

Hoke's capture of Plymouth.

The Albemarle fight at the mouth of Roanoke River.

Fort Fisher, the greatest bombardment in history.

Last at Appomattox.

James Iredell Waddell, commanding the Shenandoah, carrying the Stars and Bars around the world eight months after Lee's surrender, and other remarkable events.

At the University of North Carolina is the great Memorial Hall upon whose walls are tablets to her distinguished alumni, embracing many of the most illustrious sons. On the walls of the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies is probably the best collection of oil portraits of distinguished men to be found in the South.

The sons of this institution have adorned North Carolina life for more than a century and their Alma Mater honors them and herself in perpetuating their memory, and the history of the State can be read in the lives of these men. At Chapel Hill was built the first astronomical observatory in the United States (1831) by Dr. Joseph Caldwell, a president of this institution. A monument to Dr. Caldwell stands on the campus. Prof. Olmstead, of the University, organized the first geological and mineralogic survey in America.

In the State Library, Supreme Court Library, Governor's Mansion and Executive office there are many portraits of North Carolinians who have been foremost in the service of the State.

At the Governor's Mansion there is also a bust of Governor John W. Ellis. There are also paintings and memorials to soldiers of the State in the North Carolina Room in the Confederate Museum in Richmond, and at the Lee Camp Hall in Richmond.

North Carolina has honored the memory of some of her sons by naming counties for them.

Alexander was named for the Alexander family of Mecklenburg.

Ashe for Governor Samuel Ashe.

Buncombe for Colonel Edward Buncombe.

Burke for Governor Thomas Burke.

Cabarrus for Stephen Cabarrus.

Caldwell for Dr. Joseph Caldwell.

Caswell for General Richard Caswell.

Cleveland for Col. Benjamin Cleveland.

Dare for Virginia Dare.

Davidson for General William L. Davidson.

Davie for General W. R. Davie.

Durham for Dr. B. L. Durham.

Forsyth for Col. Benjamin Forsyth.

Gaston for Judge William Gaston.

Graham for Hon. W. A. Graham.

Harnett for Cornelius Harnett.

Haywood for Hon. John Haywood.

Henderson for Hon. Leonard Henderson.

Iredell for Judge James Iredell.
Jones for General Willie Jones.
Lenoir for Gen. William Lenoir.
McDowell for Col. Joseph McDowell.
Macon for Nathaniel Macon.
Mitchell for Rev. Dr. Elisha Mitchell.
Moore for Judge Alfred Moore.
Nash for Gen. Francis Nash.
Pender for Gen. W. D. Pender.
Person for Gen. Thomas Person.
Polk for Gen. Thomas Polk.
Rutherford for Gen. Griffith Rutherford.
Sampson for Col. John Sampson.
Stanly for Hon. John Stanly.
Stokes for Hon. John Stokes.
Swain for Governor David L. Swain.
Vance for Governor Zebulon B. Vance.
Wilson for Col. Louis D. Wilson.
Yancey for Hon. Bartlett Yancey.

The great growth in the past few years of patriotic organizations in North Carolina promises much for the development of historic interest in the State. Now at work are the various Confederate Memorial Associations, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, North Carolina Historical Society at the University, Trinity College Historical Society, Wachovia Historical Society, Alamance Battle Ground Association, Guilford Battle Ground Association, Moore's Creek Battle Ground Association, North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, King's Mountain Battle Ground Association, Daniel Boone Association, John Charles McNeill Memorial Society and others.

The most pathetic, the most tragic, the most heroic, the grandest figure of all the ages, is the Confederate soldier at Appomattox. Over his vision comes the scene of the smouldering ruins of his boyhood home. His land is drenched in blood. An old widowed mother weeps for his father who gave his life for a lost cause and prays for her son's return. A pallid and sickened wife overwrought and overworked struggles in vain for bread, the hunger-cry of his starving children maddens his brain, the shot-torn, lifeless form of his brother lies piled unburied in the trenches behind him; half starved, half naked, foot-sore and emaciated he stands. A far-away look is on his face, tears furrow his powder-stained, dusty cheeks, but there is the light of battle in his eye, the fire of a great unconquerable principle within his heart. Resolute and undaunted he turns about and with bitter protests at being surrendered, begs his old commander to lead him back to battle, back to the field of blood and death; pleading he stands as the life-blood of the Confederacy ebbs away in the smoke of the North Carolina guns at Appomattox.

To the Confederate soldier North Carolina has erected a great monument in the Capitol Square at Raleigh. The State has also placed a monument at Appomattox which bears on the north side this inscription:

"Last at Appomattox.
At This Place the North Carolina Brigade of Brigadier-General W. R. Cox of Grimes' Division
Fired the Last Volley 9 April, 1865.
Major-General Bryan Grimes of North Carolina
Planned the Last Battle Fought by the Army of Northern Virginia and Commanded the Infantry
Engaged Therein, the Greater Part of Whom Were North Carolinians.
This Stone is Erected by the Authority of
The General Assembly
of
North Carolina
In Grateful and Perpetual Memory of the Valor, Endurance, and Patriotism of Her Sons
Who Followed with Unshaken Fidelity the Fortunes of the Confederacy to This Closing Scene,
Faithful to the End.
Erected 9 April, 1905."

On the south side is a list of the North Carolina Brigades with number of troops paroled at Appomattox. The east and west ends are devoted to North Carolina's war record.

At Appomattox markers have also been placed on the spot where a battery was captured the morning of the surrender by the North Carolina Brigade of General W. P. Roberts, and at the place where was fought the last skirmish by Capt. W. T. Jenkins, of the 14th North Carolina Regiment, commanding men of the 4th and 14th regiments.

At Bethel, the Bethel Monument Association of Virginia and North Carolina have erected a monument to Henry Lawson Wyatt, and North Carolina has placed a marker where Wyatt fell.

At Chickamauga, the State of North Carolina has erected a monument "To mark the point attained by the Sixtieth N. C. Regiment on September 20, 1863;" another "To mark the point attained by the Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiment on September 19, 1863;" another on Snodgrass Hill "To mark the extreme point attained in a charge by the right of the Fifty-eighth North Carolina Regiment about 6 p.

m., September 20, 1863;" and yet another on Snodgrass Hill where the Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiment crossed the Federal line about sunset September 20, 1863.

Another monument at Chickamauga has been erected by the Asheville Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy and friends of Sixtieth North Carolina Regiment. "This marks the spot reached by the Sixtieth Regiment North Carolina Volunteers about noon September 20, 1863, the farthest point attained by Confederate troops in that famous charge."

To the Confederate soldier a grateful and responsive people have erected many monuments, and others are now being raised. Among them may be mentioned those at:

Asheville, Bentonville, Charlotte, Columbia, Concord, Edenton, Franklin, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Greensboro, Henderson, Hendersonville, Lexington, Lumberton, Louisburg, Morganton, New Bern, Newton, Oxford, Pittsboro, Rockingham, Raleigh, Statesville, Shelby, Salisbury, Tarboro, Wilmington, Warrenton, Wilson, Wadesboro, Washington, Windsor, Weldon.

The Daughters of the Confederacy are now erecting a monument at Wilmington to George Davis, Attorney General of the Confederacy, the corner-stone of which was laid during the recent Convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in that city on October 14, 1909.

At the old Blandford Church at Petersburg, Virginia, a North Carolina memorial window was unveiled on Sunday, June 2nd, 1907. "In memory of North Carolina's soldiers 40,275 of whom proved their devotion by their death." These lines are followed by the words "God Bless North Carolina. R. E. Lee." (Fac simile signature).

At Guilford Court House the Battle Ground Association, under the leadership of that gallant soldier and patriotic citizen, Col. Joseph M. Morehead, has erected or secured the erection of the following monuments:

Col. Arthur Forbes (1888).
Battle Ground Pyramid (1888).
Shaft over three Continentals, called "Red, White and Blue." (1888).
Capt. James Tate (1891).
General Jethro Sumner (1891).
Maryland Monument (1892).
Major John Daves (1903).
Col. Joseph Winston and Gov. Jesse Franklin, 1895, reinterred here 1906.
Lieut.-Col. James Stewart (British) (1895).
Col. Hal Dixon (1896).
Hooper-Penn Signers (1896).
Northern Limit; Southern Limit.
Old Manor House.
Gillies Lee's Bugler Boy (1898).
Nathaniel Macon (1908).
Capt. James Morehead (1902).
A Polished Marker (4 sides) "No North, Washington; No South, Greene" (1903).
Alamance Monument (1901).
King's Mountain (1904).
Judge Schenck (1904).
Gen. Davidson (1906).
General Nash (1906).
Clio, Muse of History (1908).
Caldwell (1909).
Bretigny and Wm. Washington (1909).
Monolith "E Pluribus Unum." (On the grounds, yet to be erected).
Completed base awaiting projected Delaware monument.

The Wachovia Historical Society has been active in collecting historical records and has erected the following memorials:

Tablet marking the place and time of arrival of the first Moravian settlers in Wachovia, November, 1753, and site of their first dwelling.

Tablet erected on the site of the "Old Dutch Fort" which was erected for protection from the Indians during the French and Indian War, 1756-1759.

Granite posts marking the corners and outline of the "Old Dutch Fort."

Granite monument at Bethabara Church to commemorate the beginning of Wachovia and the founding of Bethabara in November, 1753. Monument gives the names of the first settlers, etc.

All of the above tablets are at Bethabara, six miles north of Winston-Salem and were erected in 1903. There is another tablet at Bethabara, erected in 1803, to commemorate the first fifty years of Wachovia.

Tablet erected at the Old Salem Hotel, in Salem, to commemorate the visit of President Washington in 1791. Gov. Martin, of North Carolina, visited President Washington while he was a guest there.

Bronze tablet placed on the door to "Washington's Room" in Old Salem Hotel.

These two tablets were erected in 1908 by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Wachovia Historical Society.

The Sons of the Revolution annually present to the State of North Carolina, an oil portrait of some distinguished Revolutionary leader. This society has presented to the State portraits of James Iredell, Alfred Moore, Samuel Johnson and Alexander Martin, and will in a few days present a portrait of Governor Abner Nash.

The North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has erected a number of memorials.

The Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, of Salisbury, has erected one to Elizabeth Maxwell Steele.

The Dorcas Bell Love Chapter of Waynesville, has erected a bronze tablet in memory of Col. Robert Love.

The Edward Buncombe Chapter in Asheville will establish a memorial to Col. Edward Buncombe.

The Morganton Chapter will mark the place of the Council Oak at Quaker Meadows under which Colonels Sevier, Campbell and the two McDowells planned the battle of King's Mountain.

The Mecklenburg Chapter has monuments to the

McIntyre Skirmish, Oct. 3, 1780.

Monument near Pineville to mark birthplace of James K. Polk, and a marker at the Sugar Creek Burying Ground.

The Joseph Winston Chapter, cooperating with the Wachovia Historical Association has marked with two bronze tablets points in Old Salem town identified with Washington's visit, and this chapter will soon mark Junaluska's grave.

The North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the Revolution has erected a memorial tablet in the rotunda of the Capitol to commemorate the Edenton Tea Party.

A patriotic citizen has marked the spot on which the celebrated Tea Party house stood.

The North Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America has erected a monument to Cornelius Harnett; a monument at the ruins of the Church of St. Philip, and under their auspices a memorial has been erected at Brunswick to Col. Maurice Moore and "to the heroes and patriots of the Lower Cape Fear led by Hugh Waddell and John Ashe;" and they have also marked the site of Governor Tryon's palace at Russelboro.

At Moore's Creek, the first great American victory of the Revolution was won, an event that not only inspirited the whole of America, but as Frothingham says, "Carried North Carolina as a unit in favor of independence when the colonies from New England to Virginia were in solid array against it." On the battlefield there has recently been unveiled a monument to the Loyalists who fought and fell there, beautifully illustrating the present homogeneity of our people whose ancestors fought on both sides in that momentous battle.

At King's Mountain the government has just finished a handsome monument and the King's Mountain Battle Ground Association is making an effort to have the government establish a national park there.

On the Alamance Battlefield there is a monument erected to "The First Battle of the Revolution," and the Alamance Battle Ground Association also proposes to erect one where the Pyle Hacking Match took place near Burlington.

Among others worthy of mention are monuments to The Mecklenburg Declaration at Charlotte; Memorial Stone at Fort Raleigh; to Andrew Jackson at ———; to William Hooper at Wilmington; to Richard Caswell at Kinston; to Dr. Elisha Mitchell at Mt. Mitchell; to Capt. Otway Burns at Burnsville; to Washington Duke at Trinity College; to Zebulon B. Vance at Asheville; to Richmond M. Pearson at Raleigh (by his former law students); and one at Charlotte to the heroic William E. Shipp, whose gallant young life was laid down for his country at Santiago.

Probably the most important event in the history of North Carolina was the Halifax Resolution presented for the committee by Cornelius Harnett to the Provincial Congress, April 12, 1776, which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of other colonies in declaring independency, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time under the direction of a general representation thereof, to meet delegates of other colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out."

From this time forward all political relations were severed with Great Britain and North Carolina acted as an independent colony. This resolution should be lettered in bronze and affixed to the walls of our capitol.

The General Assembly of North Carolina of 1909 made April 12th a State holiday in commemoration of that great event. Various Northern States have erected monuments to their dead in Federal cemeteries at different points in North Carolina, notably at Salisbury and New Bern.

A number of North Carolinians have established memorials in the form of college buildings, endowments, scholarships and prizes; but the most beautiful memorial in this State is the Olivia Raney Library. This library was built by a generous man as a memorial to his wife, a gifted Christian woman whose mission in

life was to help and make happier those who came within the radius of her acquaintance. In life her work was a benediction—in death her influence still lives and grows, benefitting and giving pleasure to the many hundreds who avail themselves of this beneficence. On this curtain we see a picture of the famous Taj Mahal, built by an Indian Prince, in memory of his queen—a tribute to love and vanity. Surrounding us is the Olivia Raney Library, erected by a noble hearted gentleman in memory of the queen of his home—an expression of love and altruism.

There are hundreds of historic sites, buildings, colonial forts, battle grounds, churches and schools, colonial houses, burial places, etc., which are still unmarked. The best list of these places obtainable has been arranged and compiled by that devoted Carolinian, Mrs. James Sprunt, in a most interesting and valuable paper prepared for the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. As complete a list as the Historical Commission has been able to compile is appended to this paper. The State Historical Commission is now endeavoring, though with slow local co-operation, to make an accurate list of these places, arranged by counties. The work of marking and protecting these places must be done by the home people and local societies. There are public spirited citizens with local pride in every community who should organize for this purpose. The Commission hopes to be able to co-operate with local chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy, Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies. This would be one of the most patriotic ends to which these associations could lend themselves. The Commission will also make an effort to interest the schools and school organizations in the various counties in this work. In no other way can history be better taught or local pride stimulated or interest awakened in the State. Another phase of historical work to which our patriotic societies could direct their efforts is to prevent vandalism and desecration.

On a beautiful eminence overlooking the wide waters of Pasquotank River as it loses itself in Albemarle Sound is the site of Elmwood, or The Elms, the old colonial seat of the Swanns. Here stood a brick house, one of the first built in the colony. During the war between the States Federal troops tore it down to use the brick for other purposes. In it probably lived more distinguished men than ever occupied any one residence in North Carolina. Judge Iredell said it was celebrated for a more lavish hospitality and more generous entertainment than any home in the colony. Here lived Col. Thomas Swann, Speaker; Col. William Swann, Speaker; and three members of the family by the name of Samuel Swann; John Swann, member of Congress, and their families. Here lived Frederick Blount, son of Col. John Blount, a brother-in-law of Bishop Pettigrew and a man of wealth and culture and an intimate associate of Governor Tryon's. Here lived for a while, William Shepard, a staunch Federalist, ship owner, planter, and merchant. Of William Shepard's sons several moved to the far South. The three who remained in North Carolina were Charles B., who was a member of Congress and declined re-election; William B., who was a member of Congress and declined re-election; James B., who was a candidate for Governor of North Carolina. Of his sons-in-law John H. Bryan was Member of Congress and declined re-election; Ebenezer Pettigrew was Member of Congress and declined re-election.

In later years Rev. Solomon Pool, President of the University of North Carolina, lived there, as did John Pool. United States Senator and candidate for Governor.

At Elmwood lived and with it were identified, two Speakers of the Assembly, five Congressmen, one United States Senator, a candidate for Governor and a President of the University. No other home in North Carolina had so many historic associations.

This old estate has now been sold and divided into smaller farms. In the preparation of a sketch not long since, the writer was anxious to get inscription records from the Swann tombstones, but was informed that the Swann bricked in graves had recently been dug up by treasure hunters and such stones as might be there were covered with brick, and dirt from the excavations of the gold diggers and grave robbers. Such vandalism is a disgrace to North Carolina and no punishment is too severe for these ghouls.

My attention has been called to other colonial graves that have been robbed within the year. The State should watch more carefully over these men who after serving her have been laid to rest in her bosom. Let them "rest in peace." Some means should be de-

vised to protect our sacred places from profanation by those base degenerates who fringe the lowest shores of humanity. We call upon the patriotic people in every community to locate. mark and care for their historic places.

The want of cities in North Carolina with well known depositories is one of the chief reasons why there has been no large collection of historical papers. Individuals have from time to time made valuable collections, but these collections in some cases have been burned or otherwise destroyed or have found their way to other States. The want of a fixed capital also accounts in a large degree for the loss of much of the official history of the State. In 1748 Governor Gabriel Johnston writing from Edenton to the Lords of the Board of Trade in discussing "An act for Building of Public offices for Public Meetings and Keeping of Records" says "This Province has been very unhappy for want of such buildings ever since I knew it. The Public Records lye in a miserable condition; one part of them at Edenton, near the Virginia line, in a place without Lock or Key; a great part of them in the Secretary's house at Cape Fear, about two hundred miles distance from the other. Some few of them at the Clerk of the Council's house at New Bern, so that in whatever part of the colony a man happens to be. if he wants to consult any paper or record he must send some hundred of miles before he can come at it."

In 1749 the General Assembly appointed John Starkey. Edward Griffith and Jeremiah Vail. commissioners, for erecting Public Buildings at New Bern. If these commissioners had erected the Public Buildings at this time. thousands of most valuable records and interesting papers would have been saved. This would have preserved much lost history and would have given the State a rank in the eyes of the world that millions in money could not buy.

In 1767 was commenced the building of the Palace at New Bern. It was the State House, as well as residence for the Governor and contained an Assembly Hall, Council Chamber and public offices. Writing of this elegant and noble structure Governor Tryon in 1770 says it was "A Palace that is a public ornament and credit to the colony, as well as an honor to British America." The public records were moved into it in January, 1771. It probably cost more than the people could afford at the time, but had the seat of government remained at New Bern, the building of that State House would have been a wise investment. There were about 250,000 people in the Province at that time and there was an in-rush of immigration then in progress such as no other province in America experienced. So great was the prejudice against this "monument to royalty" and such was the inconvenience to the central and western sections of the State that the Palace was abandoned and the Capital became perambulatory, naturally causing the loss of many priceless records and manuscripts. With a migratory capital for nearly twenty years, it is impossible to estimate the disadvantage to the State. The cost of the Palace was an unending source of criticism of Tryon, but as a State House it was necessary, even if built on too grand a scale for North Carolina. It undoubtedly had an effect upon architecture in the province, it preserved our records and we now take pride in having had the finest building of its time on the Western Hemisphere, even though it was abandoned and finally lost from neglect and carelessness.

The building of the present capitol at a time when the State was very poor (in the decade between 1830-40 when our population increased only 2 per cent. and we had about three-fourths of a million people) at a cost of more than half a million dollars provoked much criticism. But every intelligent man admits that it was a most wise expenditure and though the State has long outgrown it, we find satisfaction in its symmetry and unsurpassed architectural beauty and we are loath to enlarge it. All the departments of State are too much crowded to render the best service and a more capacious building is now absolutely necessary for the transaction of public business. A larger capitol or additional building must come as a business necessity and economy.

In considering additional buildings, it may be found wise to take under advisement the acquirement by the State of the area bounded by Wilmington, Jones, Salisbury and Edenton streets. This would give a public square 420x516 feet, the same width as Union Square, on which the capitol stands. In the center of that square across Halifax street could be erected a State government building, commodious, fire proof, modern in its equipments and adequate for the transaction of the affairs of the State. It could contain offices for

State offices, State Library, Supreme Court Rooms, and Supreme Court Library, Agricultural Department, etc. The basement could be made into storage rooms, arsenal, etc. One floor should be devoted to a Hall of History, in which portraits, paintings, mural tablets, medallions, inscriptions, statues and monuments would show the history and life of our people spread out as a great panorama for the gaze of our own and future generations.

In our Capitol should be mural tablets portraying the war record of our State. Inscriptions should tell the tale of the ill-fated Carthagena expedition in which hundreds died with no record of even their names; of the North Carolina soldiers sent to the French and Indian Wars; of the soldiers in the Revolution when North Carolina was the great recruiting ground for the American army (this State furnished over 22,000 soldiers to the army of the Revolution and the names of only about 9,000 have been preserved); of North Carolina's record in the War of 1812; of our part in the Mexican War; of North Carolina's sacrifices in the Great War for Southern Independence; and of our record in the Spanish-American War.

Our State is now enjoying a period of marvelous growth, such as she never before experienced. Great manufacturing enterprises have sprung up and are being enlarged and enlarged again. Industries are being developed, agriculture is being improved and an era of prosperity and increase in population is upon us. The State and the people are growing richer and stronger, education is encouraged with a liberality of money and of thought never before known; culture, literature, and the arts will increase with wealth and leisure. But with our agricultural growth and resources unsurpassed, with material wealth enormously increasing, with our manufacturing plants being multiplied without end, we realize that our greatest resource and asset are our people—people of intelligence and character, and our greatest manufacturing plants are the schools which convert the unfinished product of a raw boy or girl into the educated, patriotic North Carolinian. Today there are over 700,000 children in the schools of the State—the State will live in them and they will make the State. We must plant into the hearts and minds of those who are one day to shape its destinies, make its laws, write its history, sing its songs and paint its glories, a love and veneration for the State. To make a great and glorious future, we must have the knowledge and inspiration of a great past, for humanity is most powerful in teaching by example, and history is most graphic when our ideals or examples can be shown in imperishable paintings, marbles or bronze. Let us strive not only to offer the written word, but show to the world the visible forms and features of the great actors in the life of our State.

UNIVERSITY OF N.C. AT CHAPEL HILL
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This book may be kept out one month unless a recall notice is sent to you. It must be brought to the North Carolina Collection (in Wilson Library) for renewal.

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